

## The Times.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

## A BUGLE CALL.

We print elsewhere an interview with Colonel Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Cleveland, which appeared originally in the Montgomery Advertiser, and we commend it to the prayerful consideration of all who are earnestly desirous of seeing the Democratic party rehabilitated and restored to that position of honor and trust which it had continuously occupied up to the time of the holding of the Chicago Convention in 1888. Colonel Herbert calls attention to the fact which we have so often pointed out in these columns, that by adopting Bryanism and allying itself with the Populists States of the Middle West, the South has cut loose from its substantial friends at the North, and today occupies a most unenviable position in the politics of the country. And this, too, at a time when the South is generally prosperous and when it is offering substantial inducements to capitalists of other sections to come in and help her to develop her immense resources.

Col. Herbert points out that the South has put herself in the attitude of standing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when not a single civilized State in the world, counting out the second rate countries of Central and South America, is maintaining it, and not a State in this Union for it except the four pliant little silver-producing States of the West which have altogether just five representatives in the lower House of Congress. "The North," he adds, "is practically solid against us and both Houses of Congress are against us by large majorities, when, prior to 1901, the House was most of the time Democratic."

Coming to speak of the cause of this, he says that in 1886 the Democratic party adopted a Populist platform and selected William J. Bryan as its prophet. Mr. Bryan began at once to prophesy and Mr. Herbert well says that if he had been right in the principles which he laid down his prophecies must have been fulfilled. But in less than four years' time it was demonstrated by incontrovertible facts that he was radically wrong in almost every position that he took. None of his prophecies saw fulfillment. He said that under the gold standard our industrial system would go from bad to worse; that railroads would cease to earn dividends and stocks and bonds would depreciate; that the price of farm products would fall; that the great army of the unemployed would be increased; that wages would go down; that the money supply would be cut short; that gold would leave us, and commercial and industrial disasters generally would overtake us. It is not necessary to point out to any observer of the times that no single one of these prophecies has been fulfilled. On the contrary the reverse of everything that Mr. Bryan then predicted is true and the country is more prosperous, perhaps, than ever before in its history. More than that, all these prophecies had been disproven long before the Kansas City Convention was held, and yet the Democratic party insisted upon renominating Mr. Bryan substantially upon the Chicago platform of 1896, and when election day came the South was practically sold again for Bryan and Bryanism.

Worse still, Col. Herbert says that many of the leaders of the party in the South supported Bryan and Bryanism against their convictions and their judgment, and so went into the fight in a half-hearted way, knowing that defeat was certain. "The conservative men all throughout the North," he proceeds, "are afraid to trust this country in the hands of men who not only advocate such heresies as free silver and Populism, but who also avow their enmity to the Supreme Court, for that great court stands with us as the symbol of law and order. That is all very clear, and we must free our party of these heresies."

He, therefore, calls upon all who have the true interest of Democracy at heart to put aside their prejudices and their past differences and heartily unite in bringing the party back into the way from which it has so sadly departed. We

heartily concur in that sentiment, and we say that there ought not to be any blocking or contention as to leadership. Let us first return to our principles, purge the party of Populism, and then it will be a simple matter to find leaders.

Col. Herbert has something to say also about the trust question, and thinks that the Democratic party should declare itself in opposition to trusts. The party ought, indeed, to take a stand against corporate trespasses. Corporations are the creatures of law and they should be regulated by law, but the Democratic party cannot afford to adopt an anti-trust policy according to Mr. Bryan's interpretation. The Democratic party cannot afford to put itself in antagonism to the great corporate interests of the country. The anti-trust crusade, as Mr. Bryan made it, was akin to Know-nothingism, to Greenbackism and to Free-silverism. These have all had their day and they have been retired by the logic of events. It will be so also with Anti-trustism. It is a popular fallacy, as much so as the others designated. In time it will run its course and the trust problem will solve itself.

## JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

It has become a settled policy of this Government to appropriate large sums of money toward the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the States of the Union. Each State is entitled to its fair proportion of the money thus appropriated, but in apportioning the fund there should be intelligent discrimination. In other words, the money should be so apportioned and expended as to give the greatest good to the greatest number. That is a recognized principle of popular government.

It is conceded that the James River is one of the noblest streams in this country and no river is so intimately associated with the early history of the American colonies. The James is entitled to some consideration on that score, but we are not talking sentiment. As an "artery of trade" it has few superiors, and with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money at Richmond and a few miles below, the largest ships could be floated from this city to the ocean. The Government has not been as liberal as it should have been in its appropriations for James River improvements. Virginia does not ask any special favors from the Government, but she claims all her rights as a State in the Union and she thinks that she is entitled to a sum of money sufficient to make the James a first-class navigable stream from the falls at Richmond all the way down.

Apart from all this the Government has a peculiar interest in this improvement. A great shipyard has been established at Richmond and has constructed a number of Government vessels to the entire satisfaction of the Department of the Navy. It is of supreme importance to the Government to have an inland shipyard of this character, far removed from the coast, and if the Government will now expend the necessary money in opening up the James River to this shipyard, its greatest ships of war could come up to this haven for repairs and supplies whenever the emergency should arise.

We hope that the members of Congress will take the rational view of this question and deal with it not as a matter of favoritism, but as a matter of justice and expedience.

## VIRGINIA'S SHAME

The Norfolk Landmark is out in a ringing editorial calling upon the people of Virginia to enact an honest election law and to remove the stigma which for so many years has been the humiliation of the honest men of this Commonwealth. It calls attention to a fact which the official ballot used in the Ninth District, as reproduced recently in The Times, and prints the circular letter of instructions to Democratic judges by the chairman of the Democratic party in one of the Virginia counties, which we published the other day with comment. In this remarkable circular letter Democratic judges were instructed to mark the ballots of ignorant voters so as to vote them for the Democratic nominees, whether the voter so desired or not. The Landmark comments:

He is indeed a callous Virginian who can with indifference contemplate the injury which these ballot marks do to the State. The Landmark is opposed to permitting the vote of the colored population of Virginia, or any other State, to offset the white vote. So long as the negro vote is large enough to be a menace, there will be fraud or open intimidation by the whites. The question is not really a sectional one. It will give the same trouble and be met in the same way wherever it arises between the races. But a justly-conceived and fairly-applied election qualification will remove the bugbear of negro domination, and along with it the only excuse for loose election laws and methods. We repeat the assertion that the first duty of the approaching Constitutional Convention will be to correct this shameful evil.

This sort of thing is not only a disgrace to Virginia, but it is also the most demoralizing of our public vices. How can we expect to maintain law and order and to make men respect the law and reverence it so long as there is such corruption as this at the very base of our system? The stream cannot be purer than its source, and the source of popular Government is the ballot-box. If there be flagrant and continuous corruption here, the whole stream must become polluted. It is not one act that fixes a habit upon a man. It is the repetition from day to day and from year to year of the act once begun. It is not one sin that seriously affects character. A man may steal, and yet repent and reform and be an honest man and live an honest life. But if after having committed one act of theft he continues to steal whenever opportunity offers, it is only a question of time before he becomes a confirmed rogue, and his whole character is shattered. Virginia has been practicing election frauds for years, and, humiliating and distressing as it is the confession, it is nevertheless true that our character has been seriously affected, and if we keep it up the demoralization eventually must be as broad as the State itself. It is time to stop. In the name of God, in the name of Virginia integrity, we say that it is time to stop.

## NOT A CASE FOR FEDERAL COURTS

We said yesterday that the President will be earnestly sustained by all lovers of law and order in what he said in his message upon the subject of lynching. But we must not be understood as agreeing with the President in suggesting that procedure in the Federal courts against

lynchers is the true remedy for the evil. This we understand the President to mean by his recommendation that jurisdiction be given to the Federal courts in the case of lynching. Lynching is a terrible evil that operates as injuriously upon the character of a people as fraudulent elections. But the corrective is not in the coercion of courts. The corrective is in an enlightened public opinion. The moral elements in every community should set their faces against lynching steadily and stubbornly, and should never allow a case to occur without reprobating and denouncing it far and near, in sunshine and in rain, in whatever company it is mentioned. That course, coupled with healthy instructions from the leading members of each community to the less well refined, is the true course for cultivating such a public opinion as will put an end to lynching.

But the corrective powers of courts can never terminate it. The juries which apply the law that the courts administer come from the communities in which the lynching occurs, and they must come from them if that very corner-stone of our institutions, the jury system, is to be preserved. If public opinion in such a community approves of or tolerates lynching, the juries will inevitably reflect that public opinion, and they will never enforce the law against lynchings where the lynching has been for cause that public opinion thinks lynching the proper redress for.

If the Federal courts are given authority to deal with lynchings and they undertake to suppress them, the result will be an ignominious failure in the undertaking. But discord and strife will be engendered in very community where the undertaking is made, bad blood will be stirred up and with failure of the effort will come a stimulus to the crime. Let the Federal courts keep their hands off. It is bad enough as it is, but it will be a thousand times worse if they interfere.

As a narcotic it is said the President's message acted like a charm on Congress Monday.

The possibility that Virginia will lose one representative in Congress under the proposed reapportionment has already brought sorrow to the hearts of some of the spellbinders.

As a result of Bryan's defeat some more of the Filipinos have surrendered. Not a few of them have gotten into the habit of doing this.

Now that the Council has passed the curfew ordinance house-keepers are smiling at the prospects of retaining their ash-barrels over night.

The Hon. Jobailley got in the very first scrimmage in Congress Monday, but his plume through centre in defense of the Constitution didn't make the necessary five yards.

The white caps in Bedford before firing on the house of Officer Jopling had probably swallowed several night caps for inspiration.

The destruction of the astronomical instruments in the observatory at Pekin is no indication that the offending Celestials will not see any more stars.

The exasperated spirits of the Boxers, which were temporarily relieved by the Powers, appear to have had a relapse.

General Fitzhugh Lee's opinion of the ability of the Cubans to establish a stable government may be summed up briefly in a large ?

As another evidence that Chicago is the Windy City a big power-house was blown up out there on Monday.

The Philippine problem and the Chinese characters will probably be deciphered about the same time.

From the numerous contests over bequests made in various parts of the country it is doubtful whether even a woman can have a will of her own.

A western man says he became bald from drinking whiskey. This is one case where a man lost only part of his head from boozing.

Secretary Root's report to Congress appears to sum up the situation in the belief that if our foreign relations continue to be shaken up long enough they will come how or other adjust themselves within the course of human events.

While that judge and lawyer in Virginia were packing a deer to camp, it is to be hoped that nobody else was packing the jury.

Now that Congress has reassembled the women are throwing bouquets at the new members. A month or so ago the men and boys were throwing eggs and turnips at them.

Oom Paul Kruger in reflecting over the refusal of the Kaiser to see him may get some consolation by patting himself on the back and murmuring: "Old man, you done your plumedest!"

## CURRENT TOPICS.

The Richmond Times says that Mr. Paul Kruger, late of South Africa, now enjoying the hurrahs in a language he cannot understand of the sunny French, will extend his visit to this country.

We hope not until he learns to talk so that intelligent people can understand him. As it is, Governor Roosevelt and ex-Governor Altgeld are the only individuals we know of who can talk in Dutch, and some of us would rather hesitate to accept their interpretation of even the tale of woe of the ex-President of the South Afrikanders.

## Tutt's Pills

## Cure All

## Liver Ills.

## Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quantity of food.

## Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation and kindred diseases.

## TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

We suggest, therefore, that our friend of the Times communicate at once, in his sweetest German accent, with Mr. Kruger, and tell him if he hopes to reach the heart of Mr. Hanna he must first speak in the plainest of plain English—Rishish Post.

Not so. In order to reach Mr. Hanna's ear, he must "speak the language of the tribe."

Mark B. Dummell, who was for some time Deputy Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, and who has made a special study of questions of international law as affecting the immediate interests of this country, has written for the December number of the North American Review, an article on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Mr. Dummell gives an interesting description of the Treaty of Constantinople which established the international status of the Suez Canal, and on which the proposed treaty for the neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal is in part based. He defends the latter and urges its confirmation by the Senate, arguing that it solves the question of the isthmian Canal for the United States in the most satisfactory and most economical manner. He says:

"The idea that an international guarantee of the neutrality of the canal would be an infraction of that doctrine is so prevalent in this country that it could not be safely ignored in drafting the treaty. Just now the Monroe doctrine is sacrosanct, and the fervor of its worshippers is directly proportioned to their ignorance of its true meaning. The genuine Monroe doctrine takes its rise and finds its limitations in the necessity for self-defense. It is wholly self-regarding. All European activity in this hemisphere is not prohibited, but only such as is dangerous to our peace and safety. An international agreement, guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, would be an application rather than an infraction of the Monroe doctrine, provided it did not involve a permanent European occupation and police. The Senate may consider it advisable to amend the treaty by adding a stipulation, according to the United States the primary in any measures that may be necessary to preserve the neutrality of the canal, and pledging the naval and military forces whenever requested by the United States to maintain the neutrality of the canal, and pledging the United States to recognize our rightful hegemony in the affairs of this hemisphere, confirm our control of the canal, avoid the occupation of the isthmus by European soldiers without our consent, and at the same time add a needed sanction to the convention."

The Census Bureau accredits Charlottesville with a population of 6,430.

We suppose there was not a man in the city who did not read the figures with surprise. In 1890 the census gave us about 6,600 inhabitants, and, although we have enlarged our corporate limits since then, we have gained only 49 citizens in the ten years.

With all of our boasted educational railway, climatic and social advantages, we have been able to gain less than 500 inhabitants in ten years! We dislike to join the great caravansary of disappointed population howlers, but, as Artemus Ward would say, this is a little "saw-bone"—Charles Levee Progress.

So? We should say that it was not enough.

## AFTERMATH.

The agent at Charleston, S. C., of the Plant System, has a monster elephant on his hands. It is a monster elephant, and neither the Atlantic Coast Line nor the Southern Railway will take the beast because the car in which he travels is too large to be handled. It is said that the car will not go through the tunnels at Baltimore.

Miss Etta Humphries, of New York, has brought suit against a dermatologist for \$10,000 damages to her nose. She wanted its shape changed so as to enable her to appear well on the stage, but the dermatologist, she alleges, succeeded only in scarring it for life.

Negotiations are pending by which the consolidated street railway properties of the Washington Traction Company may pass into control of the Boston Street Railway syndicate represented by Stone and Webster, of that city.

Rudyard Kipling will sail for Cape Town next Saturday to recruit his health.

The census returns of Texas present some curious facts. For instance, Bailey county has but four residents; Cockran has twenty-five; Andrews has thirty-seven; Lynn has seventeen, and Dawson has thirty-six. Twenty-five other counties have populations of less than 500 each.

Some of the railroads, running within their borders, some are hundreds of miles from a railroad, and others are almost wholly inhabited by prairie dogs, jack rabbits and rattlesnakes. Tom Green county, the largest in the State, is larger than the State of Virginia, and has but 6,900 inhabitants—Philadelphia Record.

Champion James J. Jeffries indignantly denies the rumor that he is engaged to be married to Miss Dorothy Drew, the actress, and he thinks that Miss Drew ought, in modesty and propriety, to have denied the rumor, when it was called to her attention instead of encouraging it.

General R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, said in Nashville the other day that in the Miles-Eagan controversy the latter told the truth. He also said that Eagan was one of the best commissary generals the war ever had.

Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, who has been confined in an asylum for some time past, is improving, but is not sufficiently strong mentally or physically to enable him to participate in the excitement attending the opening of Congress.

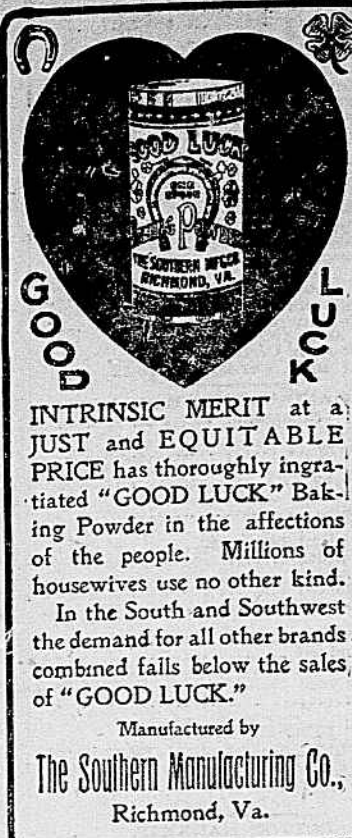
Mrs. John A. Powers Mills, aged eighty-two years, was "smoked" seventy-seven Thanksgiving dinners, says a correspondent writing from Allegheny, N. Y. She was seven years old when she prepared the first one. Mrs. Mills did other useful things besides cooking Thanksgiving dinners, for in 1855, when she was Mrs. John A. Powers, she was a physician, and began to practice in the city of Buffalo.

But always on Thanksgiving Day she laid aside her professional cares long enough to cook the dinner. On Thursday she entertained a large party of friends besides her own family.

A London special says: The question of precedence at Washington between Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Miles, was referred to A. P. Burke, editor of Burke's Peerage, who said:

"If the President likes to give precedence to any other lady in the State than Mrs. Dewey or Mrs. Miles he would be doing nothing wrong, according to our rules, but if Mrs. Dewey were to apply to me for a personal opinion I should say that the army being the senior service in America, General Miles' wife takes precedence over Admiral Dewey's. It is possible she may yet do so, for I have seen applications from republicans and radicals than from the Democrats for more from the States than from England."

Seaboard's Fast Train. There was a conference of Seaboard Air Line officials here yesterday at which it



**GOOD LUCK**

**INTRINSIC MERIT at a JUST and EQUITABLE PRICE** has thoroughly ingratiated "GOOD LUCK" Baking Powder in the affections of the people. Millions of housewives use no other kind.

**In the South and Southwest the demand for all other brands, combined falls below the sales, of "GOOD LUCK."**

Manufactured by  
**The Southern Manufacturing Co.,**  
Richmond, Va.

was decided to inaugurate a new schedule on January 10th. Plans were made to greatly improve the through service. The schedule from Richmond to Tampa, Fla., will be one of the fastest in the country.

## WHITE GETS TEN YEARS.

**Young Negro Convicted of Highway Robbery in Hastings Court.**

The Hastings Court began its December term yesterday. A number of cases were set for trial, among them that of Charles Davis, the alleged burglar, who on Monday night endeavored to make his escape from the city jail, who will be tried tomorrow.

Thomas White (colored), charged with highway robbery, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

Henry Urdiet, the lad charged with forgery, was sent to the Laurel Reformatory.

Three unimportant cases were dismissed. In the City Circuit Court the suit of Mrs. Beirne against the Richmond Beneficial Company.

Suit was instituted by W. J. Anderson against the Richmond Passenger and Power Company for \$150. No declaration was filed.

The suit of W. M. Evans, administrator, against the Richmond Passenger and Power Company for \$5,000 damages, will be called in the Law and Equity Court this morning.

## PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

**Dr. Kuyk's Liabilities are Nearly Ninety Thousand Dollars.**

Dr. D. A. Kuyk, through his counsel, Mr. John B. Gayle, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are \$89,680.41. There are no assets. Dr. Kuyk, like many others, in the "boom" days took stock in land companies. He was heavily interested in the East Richmond Land Company. None of his liabilities are personal debts.

## MONUMENT TO THE CRATER.

**To Commemorate the Sons of South Carolina Who Fell There.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 4.—Mr. Frank H. Weston, of Columbia, S. C., a prominent banker of that place and a representative in the State Senate, accompanied by Mr. William Westcott, superintendent of the Florida division of the Seaboard Air Line, were in Petersburg recently, the guests of Mr. W. R. McKenney. During their stay they visited, with their host, the battle-field around Petersburg. Mr. Weston manifested great interest in the "Crater," after the story of South Carolina's gallantry in the fierce engagement had been related to him, and went away much impressed.

Mr. McKenney received a letter from him to-day saying he will ask Hampton Camp of Confederate Veterans to request the Legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of a monument upon the battle-field of the "Crater," dedicated to the memory of the South Carolinians who fell in the fight.

Mr. Griffith, the owner of the "Crater," has been communicated with, and will accept of a large sum of money for the monument to be built there.

Mr. Weston is an ex-commander of the Grand Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and is one of the most promising young men in the State.

Captain T. F. Heath has been appointed a delegate to represent Petersburg at the fourth annual Convention of the League of American Municipalities.

Miss Virginia Allen returned to Richmond to-day. She has been visiting Mrs. E. H. Beasley in Petersburg.

Miss Nellie Cocke is visiting friends in Richmond.

**Greensville County Court.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

EMPORIA, Va., Dec. 4.—Greensville County Court convened on yesterday, and an unusually large crowd was in attendance.

The case of E. G. Mann, which was set for trial to-day, has been postponed till the January term.

The new room to the graded school building is finished, and is now occupied by Miss Minnie Lisey, who has been assigned to it. The school has now a large attendance and is giving very general satisfaction.

The streets of Emporia, as is usual at this season, present a busy appearance. The near approach of Christmas is bringing the farmers to town to dispose of their crops, and the store windows are beginning to look very attractive.

Mr. W. F. Farmer, of Wilson, N. C., is town, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deai. Sixteen deeds were admitted for record in the clerk's office yesterday, the largest number ever received in one day.

## DISEASE

and discomfort are not-ease and not-comfort. Ease is health; so is comfort.

You may as well be comfortable; that is healthy; as animals are. It is natural, both for you and for them.

If your ill health is caused by imperfect digestion, try Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It does what it does by getting the stomach going right.

We'll send you a little to try it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 410 Park Street, New York.

## FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

**Fire Panic Occurs in Brooklyn Theatre.**

## DOESN'T LIKE HER NEW NOSE.

**Plans to Perpetuate the Dewey Arch Are Abandoned—Bequest Left by Henry G. Moore to Have His Throat Cut.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—That which is most dreaded by theatre-goers—a fire panic—took place yesterday afternoon in Payton's Theatre, in Lee Avenue, Williamsburg. The curtain was rising on the second act of "Young Mrs. Winthrop," when an electrical light in the gallery cried "Fire!" The large audience, not silent for an instant, and then, with a wild roar, rose and rushed for the street, men, women and children fighting madly to make their escape.

News from the Clymer-Street Police Station went on the run to the theatre, where victims were being knocked down and trampled on in every direction. Women's dresses were being torn into shreds and hats and coats were falling thickly to the sidewalk.

When the panic began, Corse Payton, the owner of the theatre, happened to be on the stage. Rushing at once to the footlights he shouted that there was no fire, and commanded the orchestra to play. But his protest failed, the music and noise or no effect on the terrified audience before him.

The police had now formed in line at the door, where they compelled the throng coming out to halt. When order was finally restored the victims who had been trampled on were carried into the women's parlor, where they were attended by a doctor in the audience. None of the victims were seriously hurt, but it was some time before the excitement subsided and the performance could be continued.

The man responsible for the panic had occupied a front seat in the highest gallery, and had been annoying the audience about him to such an extent that one of them complained to a special policeman. The latter, in a vain attempt to quiet the fellow, attempted to eject him, and the disturber then shouted "Fire!"

Had the police or employees of the theatre who went in search of the man been able to get their hands on him he would probably have fared badly, but he had escaped during the confusion.

**DEWEY ARCH ABANDONED.**  
All plans for perpetuating the Dewey arch were abandoned by the committee appointed for that purpose yesterday afternoon. The action of the committee will bring disappointment to the many subscribers to the fund, who were hoping that the demolition of the present arch in Fifth Avenue was to be followed by the erection of an arch in marble.

The committee concluded that a suitable marble arch could not be built for less than \$500,000. They were opposed to having an arch built of any other material. The total amount subscribed for the arch was \$250,000. Of this amount \$85,000 is now in the hands of the committee, while the balance, \$165,000 in pledges, has not been collected.

All the money at present in the hands of the committee will be returned to the subscribers, with the suggestion that they transfer their subscriptions to the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, for which Miss Helen Gould gave \$125,000. The money will be used for the arch, which will be built at the corner of Broadway and Canal Street. The branch already has a comfortable house at No. 167 Sands Street. Admiral Barker and Captain Taylor, of the navy, attended the meeting. They said a home for sailors was much desired.

**JOHN T. LEE'S NEW NOSE.**  
Miss Mattie Humphrey, a daughter of Richard Humphrey, a jeweller, when twenty-six years old, in 1874, had a desire to go on the stage. She had a good voice, and frequently sang in concert with her father for the operatic stage. She was not satisfied with the profile of her nose and wanted it made Grecian in its outlines. She went to a well known institute for beautifying features, where an operation was performed.

When she recovered she found it had left her nose with a slight ke, the appearance of which was not to her liking. As she had been told her nose would be symmetrical in form, without scar or blemish, she sued the institute, and the Supreme Court, to recover \$10,000 damages, but on a trial yesterday before Judge Beekman and a jury was awarded only \$300.

Miss Humphrey is now twenty-nine years old. She has sung in the Academy of Music, and also in different cities of this country. Her nose was retouched, and she wanted it made straight and regular.

**FIRE PANIC IN HOTEL.**

Patrons of the Chelsea Hotel, in West Twenty-third Street, were thrown into a panic yesterday afternoon by a fire in one of the third floor. For a few minutes there was a general scramble for safety, in which women took the principal part. Among these was Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was almost prostrated by fright.

The fire was discovered at half-past four o'clock on the fourth floor. An attendant immediately gave the alarm. In an instant excitement took possession of the tenants.